To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Has a qualified voter, who has received his ballots a few minutes before 4 o'clock and comes out from the booth to deposit them a half-minute or a minute after 4 o'clock, the right to vote, or will his vote be rejected and his ballots returned to the ballot clerk? JOHN MEYER. New-York, Nov. 14, 1832.

(The question is an interesting one. The law as to the time of closing the polis is usually strictly construed. Just before the election in 1888 representatives of Tammany Hall applied to Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the inspectors of election in a district in which over 1,000 names were registered to receive the votes of all persons who might be in the voting place at the hour set for the closing of the polls. Judge Barrett, after consulting all his fellow judges who were in the city, decided that it would be improper to grant the writ applied for, and held that the polls must close promptly, regardless of the number of persons who might in line at 4 o'clock. He closed his opinion by saying: "Inspectors cannot be too guarded in following the law as we have interpreted it, both for their own safety and honor, but also in truth for the public good." No decision on this question seems to have been reported since the new ballot law went into effect in the different States. The argument might be made that the giving out of the official might be made that the giving out of the official ballots was a part of the act of voting, and that the act might be completed by allowing the casting of the ballots in the cases of those who had received them before the hour set for closing the polls. It is probable, however, that even under the new law the couris would hold that the ballot-boxes must be closed and no votes received after the hour fixed by the law. The inspectors of election are instructed at the hour of 4 o'clock to make the proclamation declaring the polls closed, and no ballots should be received after that time. The general principle is laid down by law that it is more dangerous to err by keeping the polls open too long than is laid down by law that it is more dangerous to err by keeping the polls open too long than by closing them too promptly. By presenting himself just before 4 o'clock and taking the longest time allowed to prepare his ballots and then asking for a new set, a voter could delay for a long time the counting of the votes.—Ed.)

## REFORM OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I beg to suggest a plan which has occurred to me for increasing the efficiency of the jury system of this city, and greatly relieving the burdens of persons liable to jury duty, and at the same time very largely increasing the Republican vote, or at least the vote of thoughtful and conservative men who are in favor of good and hones govérnment. It is a well-known fact that there are tho

of qualified voters in this city who refrain from registering or voting, under the belief that the jury lists are largely made up from the registry of voters after every election, and consequently they believe that if they register they will surely be subjected to jury duty, which they otherwise hope to escape. Under the present law a citizen can only be compelled to serve twelve court days in each jury year. I would suggest that the law be so amended as to provide that all citizens between the ages of twenty-one and seventy years, and otherwise liable to service, who shall vote at regular elections shall be required to serve twelve court days as at present, and that all who do not yote shall be liable to twenty-four days of service, unless they present a sufficient excuse to the Court when called to serve.

If the Republican party is properly reorganized jury lists are largely made up from the registry

when called to serve.

If the Republican party is properly reorganized and strengthened, it will be a very simple matter to ascertain all the legal voters in each election district, and to report the names of those who do not vote. It seems to me that a large class of very intelligent non-voters would thus be brought to vote at every election, and in addition there would be so many jurors on the list that they would not be called upon to serve every year as at present. The Republican party has nothing to fear from a complete vote of the people. It is the neglect of a large number of voters to exercise their right which allows the present party to remain in power, as the victous and criminal classes can always be relied upon to aid Tammany Hall.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1893. "ELECTOR."

HARDLY A JEFFERSONIAN POLICY. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: The shameful and entirely unwarranted act of Grover Cleveland and his Secretary of State in restoring the corrupt and semi-barbarous Lilluokalani on her rotten throne may well cause the whole American Nation to blush. Although perstatent reticence and mystery enshrouded the Presi-dent's Hawaiian policy from the day of his withdrawal from the Senate of the annexation treaty sent to that body by President Harrison, yet n ortal who calls himself an American would have dared even to dream that such an unpatriotic deed, if not a political crime, would be committed by an Executive who prides himself on his "Jeffersonian" principles. It would make Jefferson turn in his ave could be be apprised of this deplorable

grave could be be apprised of this deplorable act.

Without posing as Cleveland's apologist or defender, I think Gresham alone is to be held amenable to the American people for this outrageous infraction of the Constitution. His overt detestation of General Harrison and his blighted ambition to be President have enraged him to such a pitch that one cannot tell what freakish and whimful exploits he will next exhibit.

It is well that the regular session of Congress is not far off. The Hawalian matter should first be taken up and properly disposed of. It is to be hoped that the representatives in both branches of the Legislature, irrespective of partisanship, will concert energetically to rebuke the President and his coadjutor for this unparalleled, mischlevous and un-American policy. Set a precedent.

MAURICE LANDAN. ous and un-American policy. Set a preceden MAURICE LANDAN. New-York, Nov. 14, 1893.

THE SOLDIERS PART IN THE VICTORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Ex-President Harrison in his well-consid-

ered catalogue of the causer which produced the great tidal wave of last Tuesday does not forget to arouse indignation among the old soldiers by "suspending pensions first and making the inves-tigations afterward," as practised by the Administration for the last eight months. To omit this would be to leave Hamlet out of the play. It does not lessen the importance of protection to American industries to Insist upon protection to American pensions and pensioners. Nor does it diminish the credit due American laborers for the manly defence which they made last Tuesday of their homes and

firesides, and of the industries by which they are supported, if the old soldiers claim a little credit for what they did in defence of their pensions and soldierly honor.

The American mechanic and laborer are ofter identical with the American soldiers, for they mingle and commingle. While one voted to protect his wages the other voted for his pension. Not only for the money represented by the pension. Not ensure the soldierly and knightly honor which the Democratic party had so wantonly and unjustly attacked, was this light made and this rebuke administered. It was a fight for honest money, fair wages and just pensions, the one as well as the other, and any enumeration of the causes of the great revolution of Tuesday which slurs this fact over, or leaves the soldier in the background, is wanting in fairness and accuracy as much as it is deficient in patriotism and truth. PRIVATE DALZELL. Caldwell, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1883.

NEED OF A WORTHY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Two years ago, through the kindness of The Tribune, I was enabled to plead the cause of the little negro school at Slabtown, Va. (so-called because the miserable little negro huts are built of slabs), which is under the charge of the Hampton Institute. The school was built and supported by the late Mr. Jackson Schultz, but, having no endowment, was obliged to depend upon the charity of the public after his death. Largely through contribu-

the public after his death. Largely through contributions made by readers of The Tribune, the school has been supported for the last two years, but the funds are now exhausted, and the school must be closed unless the public come to its aid.

One of the teachers at Hampton has given £0, but \$100 remain to be raised, and it is for assistance in this that I now appeal. Contributions may be sent to Miss Annie Bellows, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., who is a trustee of the school.

Every year now a horder of ignorant foreigners pour into the country, whose votes (given usually before they can speak the English language) help to swell the political corruption that menaces the Nation. We are helpless before this invasion, but we can say whether another host of ignorant voters shall grow up within our own borders. If we refuse to give the Southern negroes the education which it is utterly out of their power to secure for themselves, it will not be the negroes who will suffer the most for our neglect twenty-five years hence.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1839.

New-York. Nov. 17, 1893.

PROTECTION IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was much interested in George Ticknor Curtis's able discussion of the first tariff law enacted by Congress, but where does he find authority for the statement that "The Constitution had made the deby congress, and the appropriate entered into debts contracted and the engagements entered into before its adoption as valid against the United States under the Constitution as they were under the Confederation?" The Constitution itself appears to be silent on that subject; was there any meparate declaration to that effect by the Constitutional Convention?

At an early day Congress funded the debt of the Confederation and afterward assumed the debts of the different States contracted for the general good of the country, one of the schemes having been the outcome of a compromise, after a violent strug-

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL | gle, under which friends of the bill voted to establish the capital at Washington and a few Southern members who had been opposed to the bill voted for

New-York, Nov. 13, 1893. THE WHOLE STATE INTERESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: All true Republicans throughout the State are hoping that something of value will come to the party out of the effort now in progress to effect a new and better organization in the city of New-We of the various districts in the State who , are depended upon to offset the heavy Democratic majority in New-York are tiring of the manne by which our honest efforts and commendable suc cesses are made fruitless by the treachery of which we hear so much and often from the metropolis. The usual reports, based on fact, it must be mitted, were spread throughout the country before the late election in connection with the names of so-called Republicans who were cuddling with Tam many. They were most dispiriting and discouraging, yet they did not prevent us from doing ou duty everywhere as Republicans, and by our loy alty the State was redeemed.

There is a strong feeling throughout the country that until the party in New-York can be purged of its traitors, New-York delegations to State conventions should have much less to say in making party nominations and in dictating to those delegates who represent the heavy vote of the State. We know that the great Democratic majority in New-York City can be reduced by nearly or quite one-half if the Republicans of that city will do their duty as we in "the Interior" do ours. There is enough of decency and purity left yet amous the Republicans of the Democratic sink-hole to correct the evils which exist and threaten the utter discouragement and dissolution of the party throughout the State, if good men will but so order. Much of so-called Republican politics in your city now is no better than Tammany politics, and at Albany it is a matter of but very little difference, except on some party questions, as to which party the Senators and Assemblymen come from, with a few honorable exceptions.

Unless strenuous efforts are made, the present attempt at reorganization will fail. If it should fail the surrender to Tammany Hall will be quite complete and the effect upon the party in the State disastrous. Republicans cannot be "sold out" at every election and continue to be victims of political debauchery, aiways.

I have written plainly of one phase of our political sebauchery, aiways.

I have written carnestly, because we of the country are in earnest in our protest and condemnation. The feeling of outrage peryades every country throughout the State, and unless the Republicans of New-York City will change the situation "the interior" is certain to be heard from in a vehement way in the next state Convention. Let The Tribune stand by and defend us in this critical hour. Truth and justice demand the purification, and if it does not come now it may never come. Really, it is for New-York Republicans to say whether the party shall continue to be victorious, or whether by treachery it shall fade away under discouragement and disgust, What shall the answer be? of its traitors, New-York delegations to State conventions should have much less to say in making

NEEDS OF A SOUTH CAROLINA CHURCH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

The Emanuel Church, of Charleston S. C. is the largest organized body of colored Christians in America. Their new building in process of erection, with lecture-room complete, and the entire structure enclosed, was demolished by the cyclonof August 27, 1893. Sixty thousand dollars has at ready been expended, of which, \$40,000 has been subscribed by the colored membership; the remainder was contributed by the white citizens of that city. Reconstruction of the church was immediately be gun, and is nearing completion; its friends and adherents at home generously added to the extent of their ability. We need immediately \$1.990 to roof the building and protect the property from further damage. Will you give something to this cause? Investigation is invited, and leave given to refer to any bank, business house, or public official in the city of Charleston, S. C. Two Boston papers, "The Evening Herald" of November 8, 1833, and "The Evening Herald" of November 8, 1833, have spoken commendably of the enterprise. We are indorsed by Mayor Ficken, of Charleston; Mr. Hemphill, Editor of "The News and Courier"; George W. Williams, the gresident of the Carolina Savings Bank, the Charleston Savings Institution, and other leading business houses and public citizens. Subscriptions designated "Emanuel Church Fund," may be sent direct to F. A. Mitchell, cashier, South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, Charleston, S. C. Nov. 18, 1833, No. 51 Mary-st., Charleston, S. C. Nov. 18, 1833. gun, and is nearing completion; its friends and ad-

THE TOMB OF CLEOPATRA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A communication came to me yesterday from a distinguished archaeologist in Cairo, in which it is stated that the supposed discovery of the tombs of Alexander the Great and of Cleopatra, as given to the public by a Greek named Joanides, is false in every particular.

museum at Alexandria, visited the place in Alexandria and found a few poor but intact tombs of the Ptolemaic period, which contained jars that had upon them Greek inscriptions. History tells had upon them Greek inscriptions. History tells us that the body of Alexander was brought to Alexandria and deposited in the tembs of the kings—the one which formed a portion of the Palace Soma. Strabo makes mention of the removal of the original gold coffin in which his body was buried and the substitution of another of glass. the original gold coffin in which his body was buried and the substitution of another of glars. Leo Africanus refers to a small clifice, built like a chapel, in which the body of this great king was preserved. The position of this building, which Arab tradition reported was the tomb of Alexander, Stoddard says, does not agree with that of the Soma, and the authority of Arab tradition cannot always be relied upon. It is reasonable to infer that the body of so great a king, if pinced in a case of gold or glass, must have been incased in an outer sarcophagus of stone, for at that time the arts of sculpture and of cutting hard atones were as much practised as at any previous period, and violations of tombe were uncommon. The tombs of Alexander and Cleopatra are therefore among the hidden relies of Egypt, and it is the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund yet to make the discovery. CHARLES W. DARLING.

SUGGESTION OF A COMPROMISE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir! I saw a suggestion in your paper the other morning as to the advisability of holding the Vale-Princeton football match on Thanksgiving Day morning. The objection to that will, of course, be made by the trustees of Princeton that it might draw away to the game those who should other-wise attend the devotional services of the morning. and in view of what the trustees have done in the past, I am inclined to doubt whether their consent could be secured to such a step. But the main ob-jection to the beginning of the game at so late an hour in the afternoon has always been that many pectors to the beginning of the game at so are an hour in the aftermoon has always been that many persons who come in from out of town are prevented from getting home for their Thanksgiving dinners because of the delay attendant upon getting away from the grounds after the game, which is rarely over much before 5 o'clock. If, however, the game were begun at 1 o'clock, these objections would be removed and the game could surely be finished by 4 o'clock, thus allowing ample time for all to get home to their Thanksgiving Day dinners. This will only necessitate an earlier non-day meal on the part of the teams, and would prevent no one who has hitherto been in the habit of going to these games from attending, because few, if any, have ever taken their Thanksgiving dinners before attendance upon the game.

It seems to me that the fixing of the hour at 1 o'clock would obviate all the objections advanced by your correspondent gamd would possess none of the objectionable features of a morning game.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1883. HENRY W. JESSUP.

INCOME TAXES ARE ODIOUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An income tax is the most odious form of emergency. Now there is nothing requiring it but the determination on the part of the Southern Democracy to tax the Northern capitalists in a new

Democracy to tax the Northern capitalists in a new way. The effect will be really to lower the standing of the poor man and give a greater swing to free trade, so more business can be given to English and foreign manufacturers and more goods be brought over here, and thus deprive our workingmen of their heretofore regular work in our manufacturing industries.

The real cause for alarm is that the country is always in peril under Democratic rule. The Democratic ring rule in Buffalo, Albany, New-York, and notably in Brooklyn, are notable examples—all were acquiesced in and all approved of from the Governor down. Now all this crowd is expected to whoop up a tax on incomes. It may be the capitalists, even among the Democratic, will hardly feelike paying the expenses of Democratic campaigns if they are to be treated as public enemies. It is the Anarchistic appeal to bring down every one to their low level.

East Orange, N. J., Nov. 18, 1883.

THE MADISON SQUARE BANK DEPOSITORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the matter of the Madison Square Bank, all sides have been very much heard from exall sides have been very much heard from excepting the unfortunate depositors. Can they not manage to make some kind of an organized effort, at least, to find out what rights they have which the other parties are bound to respect? Are the directors lizble? Are the stockholders lizble? Can nothing be recovered from the officers of the bank? There is plenty of money somewhere behind these men. Is there no law to compel a restoration of what has been stolen from the helpless depositors? Is there no lawyer or prominent business man among the latter who could call a meeting and give all concerned to understand that the depositors are alive and mean to fight for their rights—if they have any? They have been entirely too patient under this outrage.

New-York, Nov. 14, 186

VIRGINIA HAS LOST THE CONSTITUTION. To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What a spectacle for "gods and men" is now presented in Washington. Virginia, which voted that "Protection is immoral as well as unconstitutional," now asks that the duty on potatoes be retained to protect the farmers of Virginia from the farmers of Nova Scotia. What next PROTECTION.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1892.

COMMITTEE OF CASE AND ENDS

A MONARCHICAL POLICY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: By what authority does Mr. Cleveland use our Navy to carry out a scheme arranged solely by himself and Secretary? The Navy was paid for by the people, and Congress, as the people's reprentative, should certainly be the only party wh can grant permission for its use to back up a predetermined line of policy adopted by the Preonly. Mr. Cleveland claims that he is righting a wrong, that the Harrison Administration deposed the Queen of Hawaii and inaugurated the present Provisional Government. He proposes to depose the present Government and restore the Queen. So far as deposing and restoring goes, he is doing exactly what he claims the Harrison Administraexactly what he claims the Harrison Administration had no right to do—evidently working on the theory that two wrongs make a right. But the evidence of Minister Stevens, who was an eye-witness, proves that the Harrison Administration did not depose or restore any style of government in Hawaii. Those of the residents there who possessed thinking faculties resolved to free themselves from control by the brute portion, and succeeded in doing so. Mr. Cleveland proposes to restore the brute element to power again.

Now, if there is anything an-American, it is aiding the restoration of a monarchy. Mr. Cleveland should know this, if he don't, then Congress should tell him in unmistakable English. Mr. Cleveland evidently designs this action of his to be a coup d'etat. He should remember that coup d'etats are not popular in a free country like ours, and that they sometimes recoil on their instigators. We want none of them attempted here. The people demand that their representatives in Congress shall know what is going on, and that they and not the one-man power shall dictate our policy, both foreign and domestic.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833. tion had no right to do-evidently working on Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1803.

A SUGGESTION ON RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Since our Rip-Van-Winkle Rapid Transit Friday next to vote upon their new routes, I beg to suggest that a few crosstown lines be added to their proposed system. Already we have practically four through lines of elevated roads from the Battery to the Harlem River, besides two new cable lines and several horse-car lines, yet the Commissioners now propose to simply add two more lines

lines and several horse-car lines, yet the sioners now propose to simply add two more lines north and south (and but a short piece of one of these lines traverses the waterfront), with a short "spor" to the Brooklyn Bridge.

They seem to forget that more than 1,600,000 people respic immediately east of New-York and more than 500,000 directly west of New-York within a radius of lifteen or twenty miles; or, all combined, a population equalling that of New-York Island, most of whom do business in this city, and require transit to and from their residences, or the ferries leading to them, much more than the sparsely populated wards of the annexed district do, at the present time.

At least five or six lines should be laid across this island, terminating at the principal ferries and connecting with main lines north and south. By this means numerous short rides would be added to the traffic of the system, thus increasing its receipts and accommodating the public. I beg to suggest that such modifications be made before the system is voted upon and the new franchise is offered for sale.

WILLIAM H. MORRELL.

INDIGNANT AT TAMMANY "JUSTICE."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: On Friday last Kelly, the "Harlem boy thief," was arrested for stealing an overcoat an This will prove to you where Judge Feltner's mercy

This will prove to you where Judge Feitner's mercy comes in in discharging him for robbing our store. We have recovered some more goods that were buried in the Theatre Comique yard.

We also will state that we went before the Grand Jury, but up to date don't know whether the thieves are indicted. We think that the way justice is dispensed by the New-York police justices should be shown up by the newspapers. The merchants of Harlem are indignant, and the only redress they have is the polis. Watch and wait for the next election, and see how they will cut Tammany.

NOV. 21. Nov. 21.

DISCHARGED BECAUSE HE IS A REPUB-LICAN.
To the Editor of The Tribune

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir Gustav Ostberg is a tailor, living in three rooms at No. 25 Furman-st., Brooklyn. Up to last Election Day he worked for a cicthing firm on Broadway, making from 36 to \$8 per Week-oftener \$6 than \$8. It is Mr. Ostberg's ill fortune to belong to the Republican party, and his worse fortune that his political sympathies led him on

fortune that his political sympathies led him on Election Day to speak warmly for the candidates of his party. This heinous offence, of which true American citizens are rately guilty, cost Mr. Ostberg his pince.
Six dollars a week, for a family of five is scarcely to be considered bix money, and few of your readers will think it a loss to mourn long over. But it was Mr. Ostberg's all, and since its loss, though but ten days have classed, he finds himself obliged to seek humbler quarters for his family, and already bears the howl of the wolf. And all this for presuming to have a will at variance with his bors in matters political. In the cause of justice,

L. E. BROWN.

WANT SECRETARY MORTON REMOVED.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE TO

BE SENT TO THE PERSIDENT.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 22 (Special).—The National Grange of the Patrens of Husbandry, composed of delegates from thirty-five States, representing over 1,00,000 organized farmers, to-day unanimously adopted the following report:
"Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom

were referred the resolutions of Enterprise Pomona Grange, of California, and Hope Grange, of New-York, in reference to the language used by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, Ilon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agricultus, in his speech at Chicago at a meeting of the World's Congress, when he, in language unbecoming a gentleman, much less to a high official no less than a member of the President's Cabinet, condemned and censured all farmers' organizations, and spending the content of the following the content of the c efficially mentioning the granges, in the following language, to wit: That the most insidious and defarmer, the promoter of granges and alliances, who, for political purposes, farms the farmer. That he

for political purposes, farms the farmer. That he will not succeed better by forming granges and alliances which generally seek to attend to some other business than farming—offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved. That so far as the Grange is concerned there is not one word of truth in what the Honorable Secretary has said about it; but, on the contrary, it is strictly non-partican and tends by all its beachings and principles to educate and elevate the farmer to higher and nobler clitzenship, and does in a thousand way, improve the farmer in his profession by teaching the most approved methods of agriculture and in the marketing of the produce of the farm, and in wisely using the money received therefor in beautifying and making the home of the farmer better and increasing the intelligence grid happiness of the farmer and his family:

home of the latins' bester and increasing the infamily:

"Resolved, That in giving utterance to this calumny, the falsity of which the Secretary must have
known or could have known had be taken the
balls to inform himself, he has proven himself unworthy of the high position he holds:

"Resolved, That the President of the United
States owes it to the farmers of America, the largext agricultural Nation in the world and the largext agricultural Nation in the world and the largext agricultural Nation in the World and the largext single inferest in the Linited States, that they
should have a Secretary of Agriculture in sympathy with this great interest. We believe it to be
the imperative duty of the President immediately
to take steps to secure a Secretary of Agriculture
who shall be in accord with that increst:

"Resolved, That the Muster and Secretary of
the National Grange relative to the expressed contempt of the Hon, J. Sterling Morton, Secretary
of Agriculture, for all farmers' organizations, and
the Patrons of Husbandry especially."

LOUISLANA LOTTERY HONEST BY CONTRAST.

Chicago, Nov. 22-Judge Grosscup to-day in the Chicago. Nov. 32—Indee Grosscap to-day in the Federal Court charged the jury that has been listening to the trial of the officers and directors of the Guarantee Investment Company, indicted for using the mails in the interest of a lottery scheme. in such a manner that the representatives of the Investment Company and kindred concerns who thronged the courtroom grew restive, flushed in thronged the courtroom grew restive, flushed in their faces, held whispered consultations and declared in iow tones that a verdict of guilty would be found against some of the defendants. The Judge characterized the Guarantee Investment Company's methods of doing business as illegitimate, and said that their spoils were nothing short of public plunder. Compared to their operations the schemes of other great lottery companies, notably the Louisiana, were honest and respectable.

This afternoon the jury returned a verdict finding President McDonald, Secretary Stevenson and Treasurer Scheringen and Director B. J. Johnson guilty. Stevenson and Scheringen were held in \$1,000 bond, and President McDonald in \$5,000 until December 7, when they will be sentenced. The penalty is a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

POOLEOON OWNERS PORFEIT THEIR PONDS.

The indicted Fort Lee poolroom owners, Madden, Phillips, Rice, Kennedy, King, Smith, Ludington, Patrick Smith, Wakely, Ray, Pendergrill and eleven others, failed to appear for examination yesterday at Hackensack, and had their bonds of \$200 each forfeited. John Mannex, who was the bondsman, was not present. It is not known where he is.

It is said there is strong evidence against the men, and that they feared the wrath of Judge J. Ven Valen. Their trials were to be postponed till the next term, but it is rumored that the Court meant to increase their bonds to large amounts.

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED'S EXPENSES. A LITTLE OVER \$0,500 USED IN THE BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN-MONEY WANTED TO PROSE-

CUTE ELECTION FRAUPS. The Committee of One Hundred, Brooklyn, which played an important part in the recent Mayoralty campaign, and is composed of both Republicans and Democrats, has filed a financial statement with the County Clerk, showing that it spent \$9,570 87, and has \$845 14 on hand, making a total of \$10,417 01 received up to November 10. The expenditures included \$4,400 paid to the Republican Campaign Committee, \$750 to the Brooklyn Demo-cratic Club, \$560 to the Citizens' Union, \$450 to the German Democratic Association, \$125 to the Italian Association, \$6 to the Scandinavian Association, 1893 for the expenses of the meeting in the Academy of Music, \$791 55 for advertising, \$327 82 for station-

of Music, \$731.55 for advertising, \$27.82 for stationery and stamps, \$125 for advertising, \$27.82 for stationery and stamps, \$125 for the expenses of the mesting in the Real Estate Exchange, \$78.50 for rent of meeting-rooms and \$350 for counsel fees and services of detectives. A. S. Haight was treasurer. The Committee of Twenty-five, in charge of the work of ferretting out and punishing the perpetrators of election frauds, is making an effort to raise \$25,000, and has secured \$3,500. A meeting will be held this evening in the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company, Colonel A. E. Lamb has been selected as one of the counsel to assist General Tracy and Edward M. Shepard in the prosecution of the persons who have been guilty of violations of the election laws.

Joseph Welch was arrested yesterday on a charge of voting twice on Election Day, Samuel Simpson, of Flatbush, swears that Welch voted in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn and in Flatbush. Senator McCarty was out for the first time yesterday since the election, having been ill with erysipelas. He claims election in the Vith Senate District by 206 votes, but the election will be contested by Henry Wolfert on the ground of fraudulent voting in Gravessend.

General Benjamin F. Tracy sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamship New-York, General Tracy was called abroad in connection with the affairs of H. H. Warner, who failed for a large amount last summer, General Tracy has represented Mr. Warner ever since his failure, and he has gone to England to act for him in certain cases in which he is interested. General Tracy has represented Mr. Warner ever since his failure, and he has gone to England to act for him in certain cases in which he is interested. General Tracy has represented Mr. Warner ever since his failure, and he has gone to England to act for him in certain cases in which he is interested. General Tracy has the secund have to go abroad, and he started with comparatively little preparation. Before going to the steamer he said to a Tribune reporter who

WORKING ON PARTY REORGANIZATION.

SEVERAL PLANS DISCUSSED BY THE SUB-COM-MITTEE WHICH HAS CHARGE OF

THE MATTER. The sub-committee on reorganization of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Re-publican County Committee to reorganize the Reublican party in this city met at the Republican lub last night to consider plans for a complete change of policy and plan of operation for the publicans of this city hereafter. Those who at-tended the meeting were Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, Colonel George Eliss, Edward Lauter-back Conservation bach, General Horace Porter, George W. Lyon and Hiram Merritt. The members of the committee

Hiram Merritt. The members of the committee got together soon after 8 o'clock and they remained in consultation until nearly midnisht.

Several plans for a reorganization of the county organization were taken up and discussed, but nothing definite was agreed upon. The election district system seemed to meet the most approval, but there are objections to it which make it difficult at this time to operate. A partisan rollee Board can change the election districts each year, so that the captain of a district may find himself among strangers at the next election. Another meeting of the committee will be held or Saturday afternon at the clubbouse. In the mean time the individual members of it will elacuse with Republicans in all parts of the city the various plans which were proposed last night. The members of the committee were led to believe last night that the County Committee and the various district leaders would not oppose any plan of reorganization which the committee finally may adopt.

DILL MURPHY AND OTHERS SAID TO BE PLOT TING TO REVERSE THE P PULAR WILL-IT'S A DANGEROUS GAME.

Senator David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, jr. J. Martin, Samuel A. Reardsley, of Utica; Anthony J. Brady, of Albany, and some other machin Democrats were doing a good deal of hobnobbing in this city yesterday. The scheme which they were generally credited with working upon was one for devising ways and menns to steal the State Senate from the Republicans. Adept ad Mr. Hill and his co-corspirators are in the business of Senate-stealing it was the opinion of most pol-iticians yesterday that if the report was true they had undertaken an extremely hard tank. Senate as it stands has eighteen Republicans, thirteen machine Democrats and one independent anti-McLaughlin Democrat, Daniel Bradley, of anti-McLaughlin Democrat, Daniel Bradley, of Kinga County, According to the schedule of the by methods used by them in previous cases, while two Republican Senators-elect, George W. Owens, of the 19th District, and Henry H. Persons, of the XXXIst, are to be bought outright to betray their party. This would give each side sixteen

their party. This would give each side sixteen votes, an even half of the chamber, and prevent the Republicans from organizing the Senate, seating Henry Wolfert, who was elected over John McCarty, in the Vith District in Kings, and laying har the consummate rascality and fraud by which Michael F. Collins was returned as elected from Reneselaer County and Parker from Albany County.

Tammany men close to Mr. Croker had their forces raised by the rumor that Hill was again using his arts to defeat the popular will. They were pleased with the thought that the changes in the Ballot law, designed to prevent the frauds in registration, voting and counting, which gave Tammany its 67,939 majority, might yet be prevented, and that the proposed bill to provide for pon-partisan election boards by giving each party two inspectors throughout the State might never set to the Governor.

But the ringsters, well-informed Republicans are sure, have counted their chickens ahead of time. A prominent member of the party in the State said last evening.

"Mr. Hull and he satellities will discover, if they "Mr. Hull and he satellities will discover, if they

A prominent member of the party in the State said last evening:

"Mr. Hull and his satellites will discover, if they have not already, that they cannot buy the aid of a single one of the three men named. Mr. Bradley is a Democrat, but he will be found voting with the Republicans on all questions of legislation which will give us fair elections and do away with ring rule in the cities of this State. Both Mr. Owens and Mr. Persons will be found invulnerable and ampurchasable. There is nothing more certain than that the Republicans will organize the Senate, and that they will seat Henry Wolfert, who was defeated."

An Anti-Snapper Democrat in speaking of the alleged plans of the machine said yesterday.

"It is time for the bemocratic party of New-York State to go out of the stealing business."

CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LEADER.

CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LEADER.

The Republican organization of the VIIth Assembly District held its regular monthly meeting last night in Concordia Assembly Rooms, No. 28 Avenue A. After the regular lusiness of the evening, ex-Judge Patterson made a short address on the Republican victory this fail. He made no reference to the attacks which have been made upon district leaders, but he suid afterward to a Tribune reporter that he thoroughly believed in reorganization. Henry C. Botty made a short address, in which he scored the "stay-at-home" Republicans and praised the work of ex-Judge Patterson, "No leader could have been more faithful or done more than the judge," he said. He offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:
"Resolved. That the Republicans of the VIIth Assembly District express their entire satisfaction with the leadership of Jacob M. Patterson, and also express their belief in his ability as a leader and approve his conduct as a leyal, steadfast and honest Republican."

A vote of thanks was given to the election district captains for their good work in the campaign.

The canvass of the election returns by the Al-The canvass of the election returns by the Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, was finished yesterday, and John D. Outwater, the expert accountant, went to work on the totals. He will have them ready to present to the board to-day. The committees on Contests and Corrected Returns will probably report to-day.

Colonel McClellan, as chairman of the board declined yesterday the request of ex-Assemblyman A. R. Conkling, the Republican counsel, that the affidavits and other papers submitted by him showing fraud in the registration and count be returned to him. Chairman McClenan held that the affidavits and all the statements and documents which Mr. Conkling had presented had become part of the board's records. Mr. Conkling will probably apply to the courts for a mandamus to recover them.

A TAMMANY WORKER HELD FOR ASSAULT. An election brawl which occurred in the Fortythird Election District of the Xth Assembly Dis-trict, in which Frederick Wolferts, twenty-six years old, of No. 109 East Sixteenth-st., a Republi-can watcher, was assaulted by Thomas Oldis, thirty can watcher, was assaulted by Thomas Olds, thirty years old, a Tammany Hall worker, living at No. 42 East Sixteenth-st., came to light at York-ville Police Court yesterday. Olds was held on the charge of assault. Wolferts, on Election Day, was in the polling-place of the above-mentioned district, situated at First-ave, and Seventeenth-st., when a man, representing himself as Thomas Eulger, a voter in the district, entered and asked for his ballots. Wolferts knows Bulger well, and challenging the man, ordered Policeman Robert. O'Rourke, of the East Twenty-second-st, station, who was on duty there, to arrest him on the charge of being an illegal voter. O'Rourke took Bulger into custody, but, according to Wolferts, the prisoner broke away from the officer and was allowed

oner broke away from the officer and was anowed occupe.

Believing that O'Rourke was derelict in his duty, Wolferts and his younger brother, Ferdinand, took his number, and were on their way to the police station to press a complaint against him. They were allowed to proceed only one block. On reaching the corner of First-ave, and Nineteenth-st. the complainant alleges, Oidis and a gang chased the brothers. Oidis, it is said, then struck the Republican watcher in the left eye, while the rest of the mob chased Wolferts's brother. The following day Wolferts secured a warrant for Oidis's arrest.

arrest.

Yesterday Oldis surrendered himself before Justice Burke. He denied the charge, and said that he never had seen either of the Wolferts brothers before. The brothers were positive in their identification of Oldis, however, and he was held.

THEY WANT A BLANKET BALLOT. A MEETING AT THE ROOMS OF THE CITY CLUB ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS AND INVITES

CO-OPERATION. A meeting was held last evening, at the the City Club, of representatives of different po-litical and reform associations in New-York City and its vicinity, looking to united action having for its object the securing of legislation for the puri-fication of the ballot, as well as the improvement of municipal and State governments. About a score of men attended. Gustav H. Schwab presided. These were also present: H. E. Deming, of the Reform Club; John Fennell, of the New-York Cltizens' Democracy Club; A. J. Steers and Benjamin Doblin, of the Single Tax Club; Charles Adams, of the Cltizens' Union Club, of Brooklyn; J. Felmer, of the Single Tax League, Brooklyn; J. Felmer, of the Single Tax League, Brooklyn; Bolton Hail, of the New-York Tax Reform Club; John Sabine Smith and A. R. Conkling, of the Republican Club; Allaire Short, of the Organization of Richmond County Democrats; E. L. Ryder, Assemblyman-elect for the Hild West-chester District; James R. Sheffleid, Assemblyman-elect of the Xith Assembly District; James P. A. "thail, of the Central Labor Union; Jerome O'...eil, of the Paperhangers' Union; James L. Bennett, of the Democratic Club, Brooklyn; R. C. Linderman, of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and ex-Clty Chamberlain William M. Ivins.

Mr. Deming offered the following resolution, which, being seconded by Mr. Ivins, was, after discussion, touching the necessity of immediate and positive action, shanilmously adopted:

Ecodysid, That it is the sense of this meeting that we should enter upon a vigerous campaign to secure the Reform Club; John Fennell, of the New-York Citi-

should enter upon a vizorous campaign to

A resolution was also passed authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to draft a proposed act embedying the provisions of the Massachusetts ballot haw, to be presented at a subsequent meeting, which will be called by the chairman, when drafts of the bill will be sent to different members of the club; also another resolution inviting organizations throughout the State to co-operate with the committee.

adoption of a blanket ballet, embadying the essential

INDIANA REPUBLICANS BIENNIAL MEET-ING.

Indianapolis, Nov. 22.-The Republicans of Indiand held their biennial meeting here yesterday. This is a peculiar custom in force in no other This is a peculiar custom in force in no other State. The meetings are not conventions, and no business is transacted, but they afford opportunities for interchange of sentiment, for pushing candidates and extending acquaintances. The gathering yesterday was composed of about 500 Republicans from various parts of the State, and the afternoon was spent in listening to speeches, all of which, in view of the recent elections, were jubilant in tone. Resolutions were adopted pointing to the industrial depression as the result of the Democratic victory of 1892, condemning the pension policy of Secretary Smith and the Hawaiian policy of President Cleveland.

TO PROSECUTE ELECTION FRAUDS SOON. Ex-Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman, secretary of the Committee on Election Frauds, of which Wheeler H. Peckham is chairman, said yes-terday that the sub-committee appointed to prose-cute violators of the election laws is hard at work getting together the evisione, and will be ready to submit it to the Grand Jury next month. DEPUTY STATE ENGINEER CHOSEN.

Utlea, Nov. 22.-Campbell W. Adams, State Engieer-elect, has appointed Frank R. Becker, of Am-

neer-elect, has appointed Frank R. Becker, of Amsterdam, Deputy State Engineer, Mr. Becker is thirty-five years of age. For the last fifteen years he has been emaged with the New-York, Susquehama and Western, the Cincinnati, Van Wert and Michigan, the New-York and New-England, and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroads, part of the time in association with Mr. Adams.

SPORTIVE PORPOISES IN THE HARLEM.

A SMALL SHOAL FROM THE FINNY DEEP WANDERS INTO STRANGE WATERS-THE WILD CHASE

BY EAGER MARKSMEN. Several perposes, sound for Southern climes, lost their way at the entrance to Long Island Sound some time on Tuesday night, and, blindly pursuing their course, mistook the entrance to the Hariem River for the Narrows. The big fishes were rapidly moving toward High Bridge, when Several perpolses, bound for Southern climes,

were rapidly moving toward High Bridge, when their sportive leaps attracted the attention of the beatmen, who promptly proceeded to make life not worth living for the steek and schiming visitors. It was about 8 o'clock yesterday morning when a young man, employed in the office of a tugboat company, at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st, and the Harlem River, first saw the porpoises. They were then between the Third-ave, bridge and the bridge of the New-York Central Railroad. In a few minutes the river was crowded with boats, chasing the sish. The pursuers had lots of fun, and so had the porpoises. The finned creatures from the deep dived, and after remaining out of sight for sometime, suddenly reappeared in the most unexpected places.

Thomas J. Mullen, who manages the Mount Morris Hotel, and Edward Graham, a sporting man, paddled around in a rowboat, and tried in vain to oget a shot at the porpoises, but the fish outclassed

dived, and after remaining out of sight for some time, suddenly reappeared in the most unexpected places.

Thomas J. Mullen, who manages the Mount Morris Hotel, and Edward Graham, a sporting man, paddiel around in a rowboat, and tried in vain to get a shot at the porpoises, but the fish outclassed them. Patrick McCune, a barroom-keeper, also tried his luck but was folled at every turn-of the porpoises. At 11:30 o clock the smooth swimmers were having a fine time. A fuelilade from the shore was kept up steadily, and why the services of ambulances from the Harlem Hospital were not needed is still a deep mystery. Shortly before 1 o clock Mr. Mullen got a fair sight on one of the porpoises, and fired his rifle. The porpoise escaped injury. So did the crowd on shore, which promptly scattered. Mr. 'Bully' Oliver succeeded in hitting one of the fish, but his bullet seemed only to add zest to its gambols. The discoverer of the school, Joseph Helles, waited a long time to get a shot, but was disappointed. At 2:30 o'clock the crowd on the banks of the river and on the bridges had increased in numbers, until nearly 2:50 persons were eagerly watching for the porpoises to appear above water. But, alas, for their hones. The tide changed at 3 o'clock, and out into the East River wriggled the porpoises. The unarmed crowds on the bridges could see the fish as they plumged in the cold saft water which flowed up the river, and made their way out, but the marksmen on shore saw nothing. The number of the porpoises was estimated at six. Conservative people placed it at tive. But be it live or six, they all got away safely.

Albany, Nov. 22.-Governor Flower is now consid-Albany, Nov. 22.—Governor Flower is now considering a petition for the pardon of Mrs. Annie Walden, who is serving a life imprisonment in the peniteatiary on Elackwell's Island for killing her husband. Mrs. Walden is only twenty-three years old, and has not left her bed for eleven months. Her father is a clergyman in Alameda, Penn., and he desires that his daughter may end her days under his roof. The prisoner's husband was the son of Jeter Walden, the turfman.

District-Attorney Nicoli received a telegram from Governor Flower yesterday asking his opinion as to the merit of the application for a pardon for Annie Walden, who is said to be dying from con Annie Walden, who is said to be dying from consumption on Blackwell's Island. In October, 1891, she shot and killed her husband, James Walden, in front of the Metropolitan Opera House because he had left her. She was convicted of murder in the second degree before Judge ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for life. Mr. Nicoli telegraphed the Governor that she had been improperly convicted, and but for her sex would have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He did not know how sick she was, but promised to send a physician's statement of her condition this morning. He had Dr. Outerbridge examine the woman yesterday, and expects a report from him to-day.

General John B. Gordon, United States Senator

from Georgia, at the request of a number of prominent citizens of this city, will repeat his lecture, "Last Days of the Confederacy," which he delivered last Friday evening in Brooklyn, at the Carnegie Music Hall, on Saturday evening. He is a stirring and magnetic speaker, and few are better qualified to speak on the subject. The lecture is founded on the closing days of the Confederacy, and General Gordon's personal estimate of the two great Captains—Grant and Lee.

Among those who signed the letter requesting the General to repeat his lecture in this city were: Francis C. Barlow, J. H. Parker, Thomas L. James, Horace Porter, Calvin S. Brice, T. DeWitt Talinage, Joseph H. Choate, C. P. Huntington, James Swann, Jesse Seligman, R. G. Ingersoll, Henry Clews, Chauncey M. Depew, T. C. Platt, John H. Inman, S. V. Whie, Levi P. Morton and Hugh R. Garden.

MORMON MISSIONARIES IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 22,-Two Mormon elders, Richmond, Va., Nov. 22.—1 wo Mormon elders, one of whom gives the name of John G. Ellis and the other the name of Jones, are doing missionary work in Richmond. The two disciples of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints are visiting chiefly the homes of the laboring classes and distributing tracts which they carry in hand-satchels with them.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK. GOOD AMOUNTS REALIZED AT THE AMERICAN

INSTITUTE-SOME OF THE PRICES. The sale of trotting stock at the American Institute, Taird-ave, and Sixty-third-st., was continued yesterday. The total realized for the Fushion Farm consignment was The total realized for the Fashion Farm consignment was \$58,905, an average of \$370 per head. D. S. Hammond's small consignment sold remarkably well, and 'horsemen generally are of the opinion that the worst of the depression is past, and that the business is now on a mutua sounder basis than in the days of inflated prices, when colts would sell on pedigree alone for large sums.

Some of those that sold for \$300 or over are given between

low:
Ruby Allen, ch. m., 1875, by Ethan Allen-Ruby
Cay, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay; J. C. Lineman, Lima, Ohlo.
Broen, ch. m., 1885, by Jay Gouig-scuby Allen,
ty Ethan Allen; John H. Shutts.
Miss Broca, b. L., 1893, by Stranger-Brooch; C. R.
Mattry, Plainvillo, N. J.
Catesye, ch. m., 1886, by Jay Gouid-stuby Allen,
by Ethan Allen; H. M. Little, Maccolon, N. Y.
Aguic, b. m., 1885, by Jay Gouid-stuby Allen,
by Ethan Allen; H. M. Little, Maccolon, N. Y.
Aguic, b. m., 1885, by Jersey Wilkes-Fandora,
by Ciark Chief; J. H. Shuits
Parasol, bik. f., 1892, by Stranger-1 mona, by Jersey Wilkes; G. O. Wilson, Laltimore, Md.

Total for 28 head..... Average per head.

Average per head.

Property of D. S. Hammond, city:

Queen Monarch, en. I., 1890, by Aimorarch—Rosa,

s. t. b., by For nto Chief; H. A. Campbell, city.

Pantein, b. n., 1888, by Aimorarch—Joing Fleetwing, by Stephen A. Douglas; J. H. Osternout,

Metroce, N. Y.

Lina Rogers, b. m., 1880, by Aimonarch—Molty,

wing, by Stephen A. Donglas; J. H. Osternout,
Metrose N. Y.
Lina Rogers, b. m., 1889, by Almonarch-Molly,
I'v W. M. Rysdyk, F. C. W. Carpenter, Feekskill, N. Y.
Myoma, b. m., 1889, by Stranger-Mynery, by
Socrettes; W. Simpson, city
Berasia, b. m., 1889, by Warwick Boy-Darin, by
Iantiler, fr.; H. Haddon, Rooskyn,
Fleet, b. m., 1889, by Wilkesdule-Lucy Patchen,
by Mambrino Patchen; C. W. Carpenter, Peckskill, N. Y.
Roschold, b. m., 1881, by General Washington-Goldsmith Maid, by Alexander's Abdallah; J. H.
Shelts
Edition, b. c., 1893, by Expedition-Rosebud, by
General Myashington; J. H. Shults
District Maid, pr.; F. Grosjean, city
District Myashington, pr. 1890, by Almonarch-Gertude,
by Betty's Monree Chief; F. Grosjean,
Limetta, ch. m., 1887, by Almonarch-Flora, by
Soncen Chief; R. P. Staats, city
Total for 22 head
Average per head
Prometry of J. H. Shults, Parkville;

Senieu Chief; R. P. Staats, city.

Total for 22 head
Average per head
Property of J. H. Shelts, Parkville;
Tora, b. c. 1821, by Wickliffs—Dawa, by General
Knox; N. R. McNell, city
Panis, br. s. 1887, by Pancoast—Mattie Graham,
2 2225, by Haroid; J. I. Raymond
Edith, 2 224, b. m. 1878, by Happe Medium—Black
Boss, by Black Oscar; L. H. P. Hilps, Swampscott, Mass.
Captain, 2 2225, b. g., 1879, by Tom Patchin—
s. t. b. by Keene's Brandywine; W. F. Quade,
Prooklyn
Fract Maltravers, 2 2225, b. g. 1879, by Habry
Medium—Priceless, by Volunteer; J. G. McGree,

Modium-Priesess, by Vocation and Modium-Priesess, by Vocation Carlon 6, F. Chamberlain, city Carlon 6, F. Chamberlain, city Holda H., blk. m. 1889, by Director-Brownie H., by Priam: A. J. Welch, Hartford, Conn. Total for 28 head.

Average per head.

The sale concludes to-day with the remainder of stock consigned from Parkville Farm.

AMONG THE TURFMEN JOCKEYS WHO NEED DISCIPLINE-PLANS FOR NEXT SEASON.

The back-end racing at the North Bergen track attracts large crowds. The fields are large and the contestants are closely matched. Well-known jockeys, including Taral, Doggett and Midgeley, ride in many of the races. Sints was suspended for the meeting on Monday, as the officials are determined to enforce the rules. Discipline is what the jockeys require, and it will be maintained at North Bergen no matter who the jockey may be or for The back-end racing at the North Bergen track attracts whom he may ride.

The pockeys have caused long delays at the post in some

The jockeys have caused long delays at the post of some of the races at the re-out meetings, to the intense annogance of the spectators. Some of them have ridden suspiciously, and some of them have ridden in a listless, indo-lent manner. Some of them have been impudent to their employers, and have paid little attention to the racing The North Bergen Association is racing without the

aid of foreign books and mutual pools, as the law pro-hibits such betting. The officials realize that racing to hibits such betting. The officials realize that racing in a preciations condition, and that every effort must be made to give the public confidence in the sport. No matter if the winter racing of the pur was condemned by the sincere lovers of the turf, and the association did much to put the sport in its present condition, it is now the aim of the association to have racing that will cause the aim of the association to have raining that satisfactory its parsons to forget the past and anticipate a satisfactory future for the sport. It is clearly a case of "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; but when the devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

However, the North Bergen officials say that they

However, the North Bergen officials say that they are anxious to have a National board of stewards, which will act as a final tribunal on all turf matters, each association to attend to its own offairs in regard to racing and to have all disputes referred to the National board. There is like going on among turfmen at the piesent time. Many of the Irading well-known men are preparing to migrate to warmer climates to spend the winter parties. There Legitland is at Nice. De Courcer

RESULTS AT NORTH BERGEN.

The pleasant weather brought out a large crowd and North Bergin yesterday. Although the number of stratches were large, owing to the middy condition of the track, the fields were good, and the midlarks furnished fine sport. Nearly 4,000 racegoers kept the book-makers busy. Here are the results:

Second race-Selling; for three year-olds; six and a half forloogs. Leonardo, 2 to 5 and out, first; Chiswerk, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Vespasian, third. Moralist and Mulist also ran. Time-1:242. Third race-Handienp; five furlongs. O'Connell, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, first; Sandowne, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Wah Jim, third. Major Daly also 783. 110 e-1 0.5 2.

Fourth race—Handicap; one mile and a furiong, Comanche, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, first; Stowaway, even and 2 to 5, scoull. Sometimest, third., Picknicker and Kerry Gow also ran. Time-2:01. Eith tace-Selling; for four-year-olds and upward; six furlones. Bel Demonico, 7 to 10 and out, 117st; Early Blosson, 9 to 5 and 8 to 5; second; Marry Duke, targi, Persistence, Persito, Bon Voyage, Joe Malone and Berwyn also ram. Time-1:17%,

Sixth race-Selling: special weights; seven furlongs, Operto, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, first; Darkness, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Double Coss, third. St. John, Foxetta, Fequinax, Stollington, Detroit, Happy Matd. Red Cross and Grindeta also ran. Times-1:32.

NORTH BERGEN ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY. First race-Nelling: six and a half furloags. Saa Joaquin, 112: Barefoot, 107; Pokino, 104: F.refly, 99; Hugh C., 99; Nativity, 97; Pienty, 97; Signature, 97; Natonic, 97; Sir George Second, 97. Second race—Selling: five and a half furiongs. Charley T. 168: Derine, 105; Ploriods, 105; Elberon, 104; Lente, 100; Hyaway, 100; Margery filly, 90; Lonsdale, 98; George F. Smith, 98; Plack Hawk, 98; Blue Gapter, 18; Token, 95; Hactenda, 95; Blossom, 95; Nehusta filly, 95. Third race-Selling; slx and a half furlongs, chepper, 112; Contribution, 104; Zaldivar, 104; Jonathan, 102; Mohican, 90; Townsend, 90; Bob Sland, 97; Baibrigsan, 94; Azrad, 94; Marmose, 94, Fourth race—Selling; five furlongs. Frank L., Queen of Hearts fitly, 195; Themis zelding, 192; John, 101; Mullet, 99; Rapidan filly, 98; Wars Second, 98; The Distiller, 98; Haleyon, 93; Decond,

Fifth race-Selling; five furiones. Polydors, 107; Tartarism, 105; I. O. U., 104; Elmstone, 104; Berwyn, 101; Little Fred, 701; Recherche, 28; J. McLaughlin, 98; Confederate, 96; Melita filly, 96; Julia, 93.

Sixth race-Seiling; seven furiongs. Harry Alonzo, 152; Ten Flynn, 132; Flatinds, 132; The Ironmaster, 120; Lord Motley, 120; Miss Kittle, 109.

Albany, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Warrensburg says: "A snowstorm set in last night at 7 o'clock and continued until about that hour this morning. Upward of six inches of snow fell, and cutters and sleighs are out in large numbers."

Bellows Falls, Vt., Nov. 22.—Six inches of snow fell here last night, turning to rain this morning. Sleighing was excellent, but the snow is disappearing rapidly. About two inches of snow fell at Winchendon, four at Keene, Brattleboro and Claremont; from six to twelve from Chester to the Summit, and about three at Rutland.

CLCSING PRICES OF SAN PRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, November 22, 1893.